

$$8a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x - 8}$$

$$\text{Let } a = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$a^3 = x$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 2} \frac{a - 2}{a^3 - 8}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 2} \frac{a - 2}{(a - 2)(a^2 + 2a + 4)}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{a^2 + 2a + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^2 + 2(2) + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{let } a = x^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$a^6 = x$$

$$a = (1)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{a - 1}{a^6 - 1}$$

$$a^6 = \underbrace{a^2 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^2}$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{a - 1}{(a^2 - 1)(a^4 + a^2 + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{a - 1}}{\cancel{a - 1}(a + 1)(a^4 + a^2 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2)(3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}$$

$$\text{let } a = x^{\frac{1}{6}} \Rightarrow a^2 = (x^{\frac{1}{6}})^2$$

$$a^6 = x$$

$$a^2 = x^{\frac{2}{6}}$$

$$a^2 = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{a - 1}{a^2 - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{a - 1}}{\cancel{a - 1}(a + 1)}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{1}{2}$$

L6 (1.6) Continuity

A function, $f(x)$, is said to be continuous at $x = a$ if

Recall: The left and right side limits must be equal or a limit to exist.

1- the limit at $x = a$ exists $\dashrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \#$

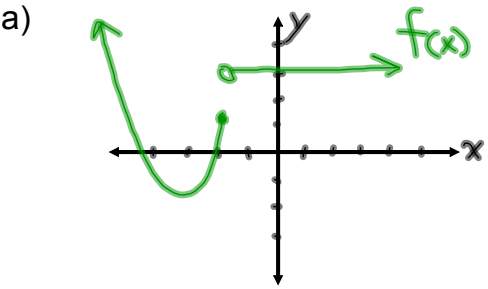
2- the function value at $x = a$ is defined $\dashrightarrow f(a) = \#$

3- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

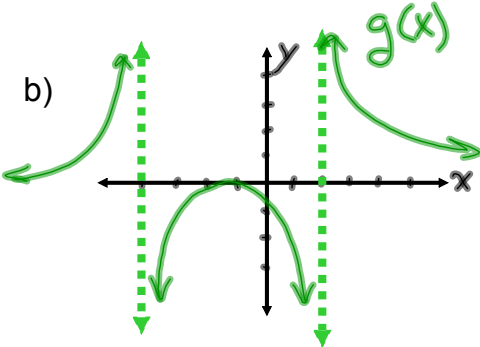
Discontinuities can be broken up into three types:

- a) a jump discontinuity
- b) a removable discontinuity
- c) an infinite discontinuity

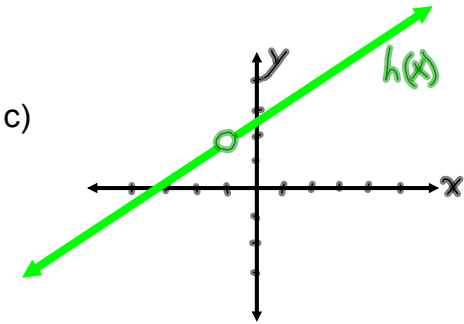
Ex: Identify where each of the following functions is discontinuous and explain why. State the type of discontinuity.



Type: a jump discontinuity
 $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = -2$ because
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = DNE$.



$g(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = -4$ and $x = 2$ because for both cases
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} g(x) = DNE$ &
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = DNE$.
 It is an infinite discontinuity



At $x = -1$ there is a (point) removable discontinuity because the function value at $x = a$ is not defined. i.e.
 $f(a) \neq \#$.

Assigned Work:

Read summary on p.51

p.52 #4ace, 5bdf , 6, 11,
13, 14, 16